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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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Number 2

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Librarian of Congress*

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Iberian and Latin American Poetry on Records

Two Nobel Prize Winners

THE POETRY of the Iberian Peninsula and Latin America is comprehensively represented in the book collections of the Library of Congress. As an addition to these printed materials, efforts have been made in the last 10 years of so to have poets record their own readings on disks or tape for purposes of reproduction. As a "center for the pursuit of studies in Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Culture," the Hispanic Foundation in the Library, whenever possible, has secured the cooperation of poets in the respective areas. In a number of instances they have recorded their verse in the Library's Recording Laboratory; in others, the United States Department of State and, more recently, the United States Information Agency aided by having the poets record in their native lands. Such cooperative efforts have resulted in unique "documents" illustrating contemporary poetry trends in the principal languages used as literary instruments in the areas referred to—Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Catalan.

It must be emphasized at the outset that no single country, with the possible exception of Spain, is represented to any extent that might be considered comprehensive; that important individual poets are missing; and that minor languages such as the Galician of Spain, the Creole of Haiti, and the Guarani of Paraguay are not represented. These are, of course, involuntary absences or omissions which all the parties

concerned are anxious to remedy as resources and opportunities permit.

On the other hand, high standards characterize the formation of this archive of readings recorded by the poets themselves, as demonstrated by the fact that in it are included two towering figures of contemporary poetry in any language—the late Gabriela Mistral of Chile, and Juan Ramón Jiménez, of Spain, recipients, respectively, of the 1945 and 1956 Nobel Prize awards for literature. Both registered their readings at the Library's Recording Laboratory—Jiménez in 1949, and Gabriela Mistral in 1950.

The two poets just named represented, at the time they were first approached, two divergent attitudes toward recording poetry in some permanent form. Juan Ramón Jiménez felt that poetry should be read in silence by each individual and that, therefore, neither poets nor professional actors ought to be encouraged to impose their style of reading and interpretative performance. Gabriela Mistral thought differently. At a press conference held shortly after she recorded for the Library she said: "I am very much interested in this work of the Library of Congress. Poetry hushed and inert in books fades away or dies. The air, not the printed page, is its natural home. Poetry should not suffer the fate of a stuffed bird. Recordings serve it well." Sr. Jiménez ultimately modified his stand, partly in deference to the wishes of his distinguished wife, the late Zenobia Camprubí de Jiménez,

and partly because he become genuinely interested in some of the technical aspects of recording.

Beginnings of the Collection

The first visiting Hispanic poet to record his own work was Emilio Oribe of Uruguay, who in 1942 read one of his latest poems, *Oda al cielo de la Nueva Atlántida*, dedicated to the then Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish. He was followed a year later by Andrés Eloy Blanco of Venezuela, who recorded his well-known poem *Píntame angelitos negros* and six other compositions. Before Sr. Blanco's death in Mexico City two years ago, a recording company published some of his readings; but these recordings did not meet with universal approval, owing to the fact that the producer deemed it advisable to provide a background of organ music for the spoken word. Late in 1944, following the example set by the Librarian and the Consultant in Poetry in English with respect to a program of poetry reading in English, informal plans were drawn up for the assembling, "as occasion presented," of a parallel archive of Hispanic readings. In November of that year, the visiting Chilean poets Pablo de Rokha and Winett de Rokha (the latter died in 1951) recorded half-hour selections from their respective books. (Since then, 30 minutes has been adopted as a recommended minimum of time, with one hour preferred.)

Further progress was made two years later. On October 25, 1946, Eduardo Marquina visited Washington to attend an international copyright conference held in the Library of Congress, and consented to record some of his verse between sessions. The result was a memorable reading which includes the oft-quoted ballad from his verse drama, *En Flandes se ha puesto el sol*. A week or so after his Washington visit, Marquina died in New York from a sudden heart attack; he was 67 years old. He was

the first Spaniard to be represented in the collection.

On December 24 of the same year, another Spaniard, Pedro Salinas, visited the Recording Laboratory and recorded his book-length poem, *El Contemplado*, which had just appeared in Mexico. Salinas, a resident of the United States since 1936, wrote *El Contemplado* as a meditation on earthly and spiritual things, while gazing at the "Sea of Puerto Rico" whose "blue is the color of Paradise," during a year's stay in the island. This recording was destined to be a significant feature five years later, on Dec. 9, 1951, on the sad occasion of the poet's funeral. A Washington friend of the Library wrote to the Librarian of Congress: "Letters from Puerto Rico continue from time to time to comment on the dignity and impressive beauty of the ceremonies attendant on the funeral of the Spanish poet, Pedro Salinas, long on the faculty at Johns Hopkins, who, in compliance with his dying request, several months ago was buried in San Juan. Both the frequency and the terms of reference in these letters I am receiving indicate that the most memorable, the most deeply appreciated, part of the ceremonies was the commemorative radio broadcast of Pedro Salinas' own recording of his beautiful poem on Puerto Rico, *El Contemplado*. . . . One of my correspondents writes, 'No one who has had the intensely moving and unforgettable experience of hearing Salinas' beloved and well-remembered voice repeating the noble strophes of his poem will ever cease to be grateful to the Library of Congress which kept the voice from fading into utter silence with the poet's death.'"

It is gratifying to announce that sometime in the first half of 1957 a recording of Salinas' *El Contemplado* will be issued under the joint auspices of the Library of Congress and the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The recording (a longplaying disk) will be

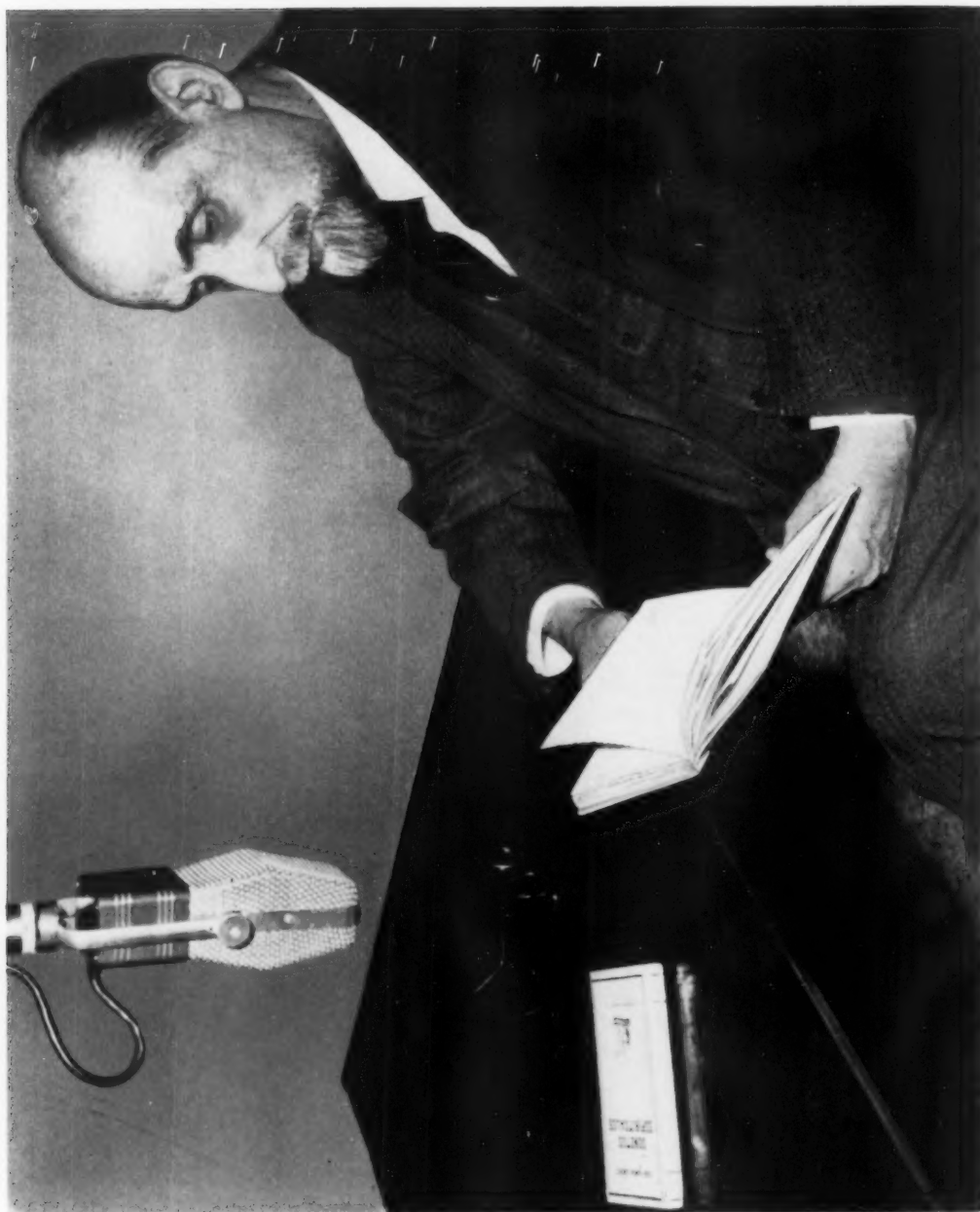
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The late Gabriela Mistral in 1946. (Photograph from the Library of Congress' collections).



Juan Ramón Jiménez, photographed in the Recording Laboratory of the Library of Congress in 1949.

accompanied by a booklet containing the text of the poem and a biocritical introduction.

Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, French

The years 1947 and 1948 were ones of inactivity in the acquisition of recordings by visiting Hispanic poets, but not so the ensuing years.

Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico and Juan Ramón Jiménez of Spain contributed readings in 1949; Gabriela Mistral of Chile and Pedro Salinas (the latter for the second time in four years) in 1950; Augusto Frederico Schmidt of Brazil and Alfredo Cardona Peña of Costa Rica in 1951; Rafael Heliodoro Valle of Honduras in 1952; Dámaso Alonso of Spain in 1953; María de Villarino of Argentina, Arturo Torres Riosco of Chile, and Jorge Guillén of Spain in 1956. The 1949-56 additions mentioned above include only the recordings made in the Recording Laboratory in the Library of Congress.

Important additions, recorded elsewhere in 1951-54 for the special use of the Library of Congress, comprise the following poets and languages:

Recorded in Madrid, 1951, in Spanish: Vicente Aleixandre, Gerardo Diego, and Leopoldo Panero.

Recorded in Barcelona, 1951, in Catalan: Clementina Arderiu, J. V. Foix, Tomás Garcés, Josep Maria López-Picó, Marià Manent, Carles Riba, and Josep Maria de Sagarra.

Recorded in New York, 1951, in Catalan: Agustí Bartra.

Recorded in Port-au-Prince, 1952-53, in French: René Bélance, Jean F. Brierre, Roussan Camille, Luc Grimard, and F. Morisseau.

Recorded in Rio de Janeiro, 1953, in Portuguese: Manuel Bandeira, Ascensio Ferreira, and Jorge de Lima.

Recorded in Caracas, 1954, in Spanish: Rafael Olivares Figueroa, Luis Pastori, and Manuel Rodríguez Cárdenas.

The recording done in Spain, Haiti, Brazil, and Venezuela was made possible by the cooperation of United States public affairs and cultural officers.

The poets who recorded in Barcelona are a group whose influence has been decisive among the last two generations of Catalan poets. The younger Catalan generation is represented by Agustí Bartra, now a resident of Mexico, who recorded in New York the poem which was awarded first prize at the Catalan "Jocs Florals" held in that city in 1951. It is gratifying to have secured such readings in Catalan, a language which since the Middle Ages has known both splendor and vicissitudes as an instrument for scholarship and creative writing, and as a symbol of regional consciousness.

The Haitian poets who recorded in Port-au-Prince represent both the older and the younger literary groups. Their readings are important also as documents illustrating the idiom of the only French-speaking republic in the Americas.

The recording by Jorge de Lima was made in Rio de Janeiro under unusual circumstances. The poet, aware of his hopeless condition as the victim of an incurable disease, urged the United States cultural attaché, Dr. M. Gordon Brown, to arrange for a recording session in his own sickroom. Our distinguished friend, one of the greatest poets writing in Portuguese, died about three months later (on November 15, 1953); he was 58 years old.

Publication of *El Contemplado*

The recordings mentioned in this article have not yet reached the stage where they can be made available to the public. They are, physically speaking, original masters recorded on disks or magnetic tape, not yet

converted into permanent masters suitable for large-scale processing. It is hoped that the publication of Pedro Salinas' *El Contemplado*, scheduled for 1957, will be followed in the not distant future by others featuring an individual poet or a group of poets in a given language.

Administrative, copyright, and technical details will be examined, after this first experience, with a view to a long-range

program that will supplement the Library's existing services to students of Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American literatures. A very helpful aid in planning such a program will be the Library's past experience in publishing recordings of twentieth-century poetry in English.

FRANCISCO AGUILERA

Assistant Director,
Hispanic Foundation.

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Orientalia

THIS article concerns publications in the field of Orientalia received during 1956. The following members of the Orientalia Division compiled the separate reports:

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Far East: | Edwin G. Beal, with the assistance of K. T. Wu, Andrew Y. Kuroda, and Key P. Yang. |
| Hebraica: | Lawrence Marwick, with the assistance of Myron M. Weinstein. |
| Near East: | Robert F. Ogden, with the assistance of Zuhair E. Jwaideh. |
| South Asia and Southeast Asia: | Horace I. Poleman, with the assistance of Cecil Hobbs and Walter H. Maurer. |

Far East

China

In last year's report were mentioned the first and second series of the *Hsien-tai kuo-min chi-pên chih-shih ts'ung-shu* (Citizens' Library of Fundamental Knowledge), an extensive monographic series published in Taipei during 1952-54. The third series, issued in 1954-55, has now been received. Though a number of volumes in this third series deal with Western philosophy and history, perhaps two thirds of them are devoted to various aspects of Chinese civilization. There is, for example, a two-volume collection of essays on Sino-Korean cultural relations entitled *Chung-Han wên-hua lun-chi*, by TUNG Tso-pin and others. Two other volumes, edited by CHANG Ch'i-yün and entitled *Chung-hua*

Min-kuo ta-hsüeh chih, contain articles of varying length on the history and activities of modern Chinese universities. The series also contains the first volume of *Hua-ch'iao ming-jên chuan* (Biographies of Eminent Overseas Chinese), by CHU Hsiu-hsia. The fact that this and several other works in the series are incomplete indicates that a fourth series may be expected.

For libraries, perhaps the most useful single title will be the last two volumes of the series, entitled *Chung-hua Min-kuo ch'u-p'an t'u-shu mu-lu* (National Bibliography of the Republic of China), compiled by the National Central Library. So far as can be determined, these volumes constitute the only comprehensive record of publication in Free China since the National Government of the Republic of China moved to Formosa in 1949. The compilation, which contains some 5,000 titles, is based on works deposited in the National Central Library under the terms of the Publications Law. Non-Communist publications issued in Hong Kong and deposited in the National Central Library are also included. Titles entered in both volumes are arranged by a widely used Chinese classification system: general works, philosophy, religion, natural sciences, applied sciences, social sciences, history and geography, language and literature, and fine arts. The first volume includes publications issued from 1949 through June 1955; the second covers July through December 1955.

A descriptive catalog of paintings and specimens of calligraphy in the collections

of the National Palace Museum and the National Central Museum has recently appeared in three volumes under the title *Ku-kung shu-hua chi* (Taipei, 1956). It contains descriptive notices on 230 specimens of calligraphy and 1,325 paintings; 531 specimens of calligraphy and 2,562 paintings considered less outstanding are listed without notes. All of them were removed from the mainland before the Communist conquest, and are now in Taiwan (Formosa). They have been carefully scrutinized and studied by experts. For each item the catalog gives the material (paper or silk) on which the calligraphic specimen or painting was executed, the dimensions in centimeters, the inscriptions, and the seals, together with the Museum's catalog number. It is fitting that this catalog was completed on the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the National Palace Museum.

A well-organized account of progress made in Taiwan during the past seven years is *Tzu-yu Chung-kuo li-ch'êng pei* (A Commemorative Tablet Erected on the Road Traveled by Free China), compiled by CH'IN Pai (Taipei, 1956). The four chapters of this work deal with governmental administration, education and culture, social conditions, and economic developments. The text is preceded by a number of photographs.

Two additional biographical sources should be mentioned. *Chung-hua Min-kuo jên-shih lu* (Taipei, 1953), contains biographical sketches of some 5,100 persons prominent in all walks of life in Free China, including Chinese representatives abroad. The positions of the individuals described are given as of October 1953; the entries are arranged by the number of strokes. A somewhat smaller biographical compendium by CHANG Ta-chün, entitled *Chung-kuo jên-ming tien* (Hong Kong, 1956), lists some 2,000 per-

sons active in Communist China at the present time. Though the entries are brief, and are sometimes limited merely to stating an individual's official position, it is a useful contribution to a field in which information is far from adequate.

Among the many publications received through various channels from Communist China during the past year, the most impressive are doubtless those dealing with art and archaeology. In the execution of various construction projects which have been conducted in China since 1949, a considerable number of relics, burial objects, and other items of archaeological interest have been uncovered. Some 140,000 pieces had been collected in this way by 1954, comprising bronzes, pottery, porcelain ornaments, pieces of jade, and relics of the paleolithic and neolithic periods from many parts of China. In May 1954 the Pei-ching Li-shih Po-wu-kuan (Peking Historical Museum) presented an exhibit in which 3,760 were displayed. Photographs of a number of them are published on 256 plates (each showing from one to five objects) in a two-volume catalog entitled *Ch'üan-kuo chi-pên chien-shê kung-ch'êng ch'u-t'u wên-wu chan-lan t'u-lu* (Peking, 1955). The items are arranged by the localities in which they were found, and detailed measurements are given.

Further evidence of official interest in art and archaeology is demonstrated by the publication in 1954, by the Wên-hua Pu (Ministry of Culture) in Peking, of a volume entitled *Mai-chi shan shih-k'u* (The Stone Caves of the Mai-chi Mountain). These caves, some of which date back to the fifth century A. D., were studied intensively by a specially organized group in the summer of 1953. The report contains architectural drawings and 161 photographic plates. Though not nearly so extensive as the studies which have been

made by Japanese scholars of the Lungmên and Ta-t'ung caves, it contains interesting photographs of Buddhist sculpture and early murals.

Four other art publications should be mentioned briefly. The first of these is a study of the pictorial art of the Han Dynasty, by CH'ANG Jên-hsia, entitled *Han-hua i-shu yen-chiu* (Shanghai, 1955). This volume contains 69 plates, including three in color, reproducing murals, carvings on bricks and stone tablets, and other forms of drawing. *Tun-huang pi-hua chi* (n. p., n. d.) is an album of 69 colored plates containing reproductions by several modern Chinese artists of wall-paintings in the famous Tun-huang caves in Kansu. *Shih-chia-mou-ni fo-hsiang chi* (Statues and Pictures of Gautama Buddha), compiled by the Chinese Buddhist Association and published in Peking by the Nationalities Publishing House, is an elaborate portfolio of reproductions of stone sculptures, silk tapestries, mural paintings, and other forms of Buddhist art, dating from the fourth to the nineteenth century. This work was issued in commemoration of the 2,500th anniversary of the Mahāparinirvāṇa of Gautama Buddha. *Hua-yüan t'o-ying* (Gems of Chinese Painting) is a three-volume collection of reproductions of Chinese paintings, dating from the eleventh to the nineteenth century, recently acquired by the Shanghai Museum and Library and by the Nanking Museum. The paintings were selected for the institutions by the Shanghai Committee for the Preservation and Administration of Art Objects, which also compiled this anthology.

The past year has also seen the publication of an important addition to the growing literature on oracle bones, which bear the earliest known form of Chinese writing. Hu Hou-hsüan, who published three collections in this field during the years 1951-54, has added another, entitled *Chia-ku*

hsü-ts'un (Shanghai, 1955), in three volumes, containing rubbings of 2,755 fragments and ink drawings of another 998.

In view of the Chinese Communist language-reform program, which, if carried through to its final aim of romanization, would seem inevitably to make Chinese classical literature accessible to a progressively smaller number of persons, it is interesting to note that a number of celebrated classical works are being reproduced by photolithography from old texts. Under the title *Pai-shih ch'ang-ch'ing chi*, the Wen-hsüeh Ku-chi K'an-hsing Hui (Society for the Publication of Ancient Literature) in 1955 issued in reproduced form the collected works of the famous poet PAI Chü-i (772-846) from a Sung edition, believed to be the earliest available, which is now in the Peking National Library. Other titles issued in this series are drawn from the classics, from history, and from general literature. Several recently published examples are *Ch'un-ch'iu ching-chuan chi-chieh* (The Spring and Autumn Annals, with the Tso Commentary), in three volumes; *Shih chi chuan* (The Book of Odes), with commentary by CHU Hsi (1130-1200), in two volumes; *Wan-shou T'ang-jên chüeh-chü* (Anthology of T'ang Chüeh-chü Poetry), compiled by HUNG Mai (1123-1202), in four volumes; and *Yüeh-fu shih chi* (Anthology of Yüeh-fu Poetry; perhaps better translated "Collection of Songs"), compiled by Kuo Mao-ch'ien (fl. 12th cent.), in four volumes.

During the last few years the Chung-kuo Shih-hsüeh Hui (Chinese Historical Society) has issued a number of massive compilations of source material on certain major Chinese historical events of the past century, such as the "Opium War," the Taiping Rebellion, the Reform Movement of 1898, and the Boxer Rebellion. The sixth work to appear in this series, which bears the collective title *Chung-kuo chin-*

tai-shih tz'u-liao ts'ung-k'an, is a seven-volume work on the Sino-French conflict of 1884-86. Entitled *Chung-fa chan-chêng* (Shanghai, 1955), it includes archives (presumably still in Peking) which belonged to the Palace Museum, works by individuals who were involved in the conflict, correspondence and diaries, and memorials and proclamations. The first volume contains an annotated bibliography, a concordance of Western and Chinese proper names, and several maps.

Progress has continued in building the Library's record of the holdings of other libraries. In these days of microreproduction and interlibrary loan, the development of such a record is important. By the end of 1956 the Cooperative Card Reproduction Project had issued more than 40,500 cards representing Chinese books cataloged in the United States since July 1949. More than 28,000 represent titles cataloged by other American libraries during these years. While the cards from the various institutions differ somewhat in format, and are thus not entirely satisfactory for cooperative cataloging, their value for union catalog purposes is beyond any question. In addition, the Orientalia Division continues to receive, from the National Union Catalog, cards for Chinese items cataloged in libraries not at present participating in the reproduction project, such as the University of California of Berkeley.

An effort was also made to extend the Library's record of Far Eastern holdings in libraries abroad. A published catalog of Chinese local histories and other Chinese geographical materials in the Tenri Central Library at Nara, Japan, was received during the year. Entitled *Chûbun chishi mukuroku* (Nara, 1955), this catalog constitutes an admirable supplement to the draft list of Chinese local histories in Japan now being issued by the National Diet Library in Tokyo under the title *Chûgoku chihôshi sôrokukô*, for in the draft list the

holdings of the Tenri Central Library are not included. During the year the Library also secured from Rome a negative microfilm reproduction of a catalog made in 1922 by the eminent French scholar, Paul Pelliot, of the Chinese holdings in seven collections in the Vatican Library. This catalog is especially interesting because of the large number of manuscripts it records. A film of the catalog of the extensive periodical holdings in the Fung Ping Shan Library of the University of Hong Kong was also received.

During the past year some 200 current Chinese periodicals were received from Formosa, Hong Kong, Japan, and other sources. Since some of the files were incomplete, steps were being taken at the end of the year to insure that all of those considered important would be received regularly.

Japan

It was pointed out earlier in this report that the Library is interested in expanding its records of the Far Eastern holdings of other collections, both in this country and abroad. The publication in 1955 of volume 2 (History) of the catalog of Chinese and Japanese printed books in the Tokyo University Historiographical Institute is therefore a most welcome event. Entitled *Tôkyô Daigaku Shiryô Hensanjo: Dai ichi bu: Wa-Kan sho kampon-hen, 2: Rekishi*, this volume is at least presumptive evidence that eventually there will be a complete published catalog—covering both printed books and manuscripts—of the extensive and in many respects unique holdings of this renowned Institute. The section already published is especially rich in biography and local history.

One of the most promising bibliographical projects undertaken in recent years is the publication of a quarterly bibliography of economics, entitled *Keizaigaku bunken*

kiyō. To meet a need long felt by Japanese scholars of economics for more extensive and adequate bibliographical control over the material they use, the Keizai Shiryō Kyōgikai (Association for Documentation in Economics), which had been founded in January 1951 by economic research institutes in leading Japanese universities, undertook the compilation of this specialized bibliography on a continuing basis. The institutes of 12 universities are cooperating in the Association at the present time. Two issues of the bibliography (no. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1956; and no. 2, Apr.-June, 1956) have been received. Both were published by the commercial firm of Yuhikaku in Tokyo. The primary emphasis of the bibliography, which includes both monographs and articles, is on Japanese publications; this is precisely its value for American students. In the 3,409 entries in the Jan.-Mar. 1956 issue, the distribution of journals represented is as follows: Japanese, 461; Chinese, 11; West European and American, 187; and Soviet Russian, 21. The second issue follows the same pattern, with small increases in several categories.

One of the trends in the Japanese book trade during recent years has been the publication of various works consisting largely of photographs with expanded captions that sometimes constitute explanatory texts. This is not an entirely new trend; the years before the war saw the publication of such works as the well-known *Nihon chiri fuzoku taiei* (Compendium of the Geography and Customs of Japan), of which a revised edition was published in 11 volumes during the years 1936-38. During the postwar period there has been a tendency to use this type of format for a wider range of subjects. One of the most extensive series of this kind is the *Iwanami shashin bunko* (Iwanami Pictorial Library), which began to appear in 1950 and which by August 1956 comprised 198 book-

lets, covering many aspects of life in modern Japan, from pearl culture to surgical operations. Some of the issues are devoted to Occidental subjects.

A new series, devoted to the cultural history of Japan, which has recently begun to appear, is entitled *Zusetu Nihon bunkashi taiei* (Tokyo, Shōgakkan, 1956-), and will comprise 13 volumes. For the purposes of this compilation, Japanese history from prehistoric times to the present is divided into 11 periods. The work is printed on good paper, and the illustrations, though mostly in black and white, are well reproduced. To date, only volume eight, devoted to the Azuchi-Momoyama period (1568-82) has been issued.

An interesting application of the photo-reproduction method to history is *Gaijin no mita Bakumatsu Meiji shoki Nihon zue* (Japan in Pictures as Seen by Foreigners, [i. e. Occidentals] during the Late Tokugawa and Early Meiji Periods). Compiled by IKEDA Masatoshi of Waseda University Library and published in Tokyo by Shunjūsha in 1955, this is a collection of some 1,800 illustrations taken from books on Japan written by Occidentals during the last 40 years of the nineteenth century. The compilation is divided into two volumes: *Seikatsu gijutsu hen* (Modes of Living), and *Bunka kaikan hen* (Civilization and Scenery). The illustrations are grouped by subject, and citations of their sources are given.

After four volumes had appeared, the pressures of the Pacific War compelled the suspension in 1943 of the publication of Fuzambō's *Kokushi jiten* (Dictionary of National History). When this work was begun in 1940, in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the legendary founding of Japan, it was expected that the set would fill eight volumes. So far as is known, there is no intention of resuming the publication. Within the past year the Library has received the first two volumes

of a new encyclopedia of Japanese history, entitled *Nihon rekishi daijiten* (Tokyo, Kawade Shobō, 1956-), which gives promise of taking the place of the uncompleted Fuzambō work. Many contemporary scholars in Japanese history and allied fields are contributing to the new publication. When the projected 16 volumes have been completed, it seems likely that *Nihon rekishi daijiten* will serve as the standard comprehensive work of its type for a good many years.

One of the most important figures in the building of modern Japan was Viscount SHIBUSAWA Eiichi (1840-1931), whose influence was brought to bear on virtually every major financial and industrial enterprise of the Meiji period. Recently a society was formed for the purpose of collecting and publishing the voluminous documentation relating to his many activities. Publication of these materials began in 1955, under the title *Shibusawa Eiichi denki shiryō*. The first five volumes have been received and it is expected that the set when complete will fill 45 volumes.

In Japan special *ad hoc* societies are formed not only for publishing biographies of individuals, but also for compiling and publishing the histories of institutions. In the case of a three-volume work recently received, the *Shōkō gyōsei shi*, published in 1954-55 by the Shōkō Gyōsei Shi Kankōkai, the subject is a major organ of the Japanese Government, now known, after a number of organizational changes, as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The compilation, which was begun in 1948, has been directed by a leading economic and social historian, Prof. TSUCHIYA Takao of Tokyo University.

The agricultural land reform which was undertaken late in 1945 is considered to be one of the most successful of all the social reforms initiated in postwar Japan. After it had been in operation for several years, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

commissioned the Nōsei Chōsakai (Agricultural Administration Research Society) to compile a history of the program. The Society created a special committee named the Nōchi Kaikaku Kiroku Iinkai (Agricultural Land Reform Recording Committee), and the results of its work were issued in 1951 in a voluminous work entitled *Nōchi kaikaku temmatsu gaiyō* (Outline History of the Agricultural Land Reform). As a sequel to this volume, the Society published in 1956 an equally voluminous work entitled *Nōchi kaikaku jiken kiroku* (Records of Cases Arising from the Agricultural Land Reform). This is a fully documented record of disputes, adjudications, and dispositions of 72 representative cases from 37 prefectures.

Light is thrown on some other postwar problems by the publication of a second volume of records concerning repatriation relief, *Zoku Hikiage engo kiroku* (Tokyo, 1955). The first volume was published in 1950 by the Repatriation Relief Agency. These volumes contain in convenient form records of negotiations with other countries concerning repatriation, accounts of the arrival of repatriates and their subsequent reeducation and resettlement, estimates of the numbers who have not been returned, accounts of social work designed to aid the survivors of former servicemen, and documents pertaining to many related subjects.

Mention may be made of a few works in the field of literature. The *Manyōshū jiten* (Tokyo, 1956), compiled by SASAKI Nobutsuna, is a dictionary of 801 closely printed pages devoted to terms appearing in the *Manyōshū*, the first major anthology of Japanese poetry, which was compiled in the eighth century. Dr. SASAKI, who is one of the foremost authorities on Japanese literature, and himself is a distinguished poet in the 31-syllable form, is probably the greatest living scholar specializing in the *Manyōshū*. His long career in this particular field, which began in 1891 with the

publication of *Hyōchū Manyōshū* (The *Manyōshū* with Notes), issued to Tokyo by Hakubunkan, has culminated in the present work. It is a dictionary not only of words appearing in the anthology, with reference to individual poems in which the particular word is used, but also of persons, place names, flora and fauna, and historical, political, and social events connected with the period in which the *Manyōshū* was compiled. It contains valuable tables showing the organization of the anthology; conjugations of verbs, adjectives, adjectival verbs, and auxiliary verbs; a chart of *Manyō-gana*, a peculiarly complex use of the Chinese script to represent Japanese sounds—a system of writing which fortunately never came into general use; and a chronology. It also includes a detailed bibliography of extant texts as well as works on the *Manyōshū*, including a chart of the filiation of the text. A concise survey of the anthology and of the history of its study are also given.

In a recently published study of old dictionaries, entitled *Kojisho no kenkyū* (Tokyo, 1955), KAWASE Kazuma, a well-known specialist in old Japanese writings, traces a lexical history of almost a thousand years. He deals with the history of Japanese dictionaries from 681 A. D., when Sakanobe no Muraji Ishizumi and others compiled, by Imperial order, the *Shinji* (New Words), to 1598, when the Jesuit missionaries in Japan published a lexicon entitled *Ochibashū* (literally, "A Collection of Fallen Leaves"). The author scrutinizes more than 100 lexical compilations dating from this millennium, and indicates their characteristics and relationships. He divides his treatment into three main sections: the pre-Kamakura period (681–1185), the Kamakura and Northern and Southern Dynasties period (1185–1392), and the Muromachi period (1392–1598). The author characterizes the dictionaries of the "pre-Kamakura period"

as rich in vocabulary, detailed in explanation, and well arranged; while the dictionaries of the Muromachi period are generally small in format and popular in style, with varied types of organization. This distinction, according to the author, indicates a difference in the types of persons who used the dictionaries. In the early period they were compiled essentially for the use of the cultured few; while those of the later period were used extensively by persons outside the Court, and thus indicate a wider spread of culture and education among the people. The dictionaries of the middle period, he believes, are essentially revisions and enlargements of those which had appeared before 1185.

The life of OZAKI Yukio (1859–1954) spanned almost the entire history of modern Japan. His active career was exceedingly long; he held his seat in the Japanese Diet continuously for 64 years. When he visited the Library of Congress in June 1950, he explained how, as Mayor of Tokyo in 1908, he had arranged for the gift to the city of Washington of the lovely cherry trees which now grace the Tidal Basin and draw thousands of visitors to the Capital every spring. He had done this because he believed that the Japanese Government had not adequately expressed to the United States its gratitude for President Theodore Roosevelt's part in ending the Russo-Japanese War, and he felt an obligation to do what he could as an individual.

Mr. OZAKI's complete works have been published in 12 volumes under the title *Ozaki Gakudō zenshū* (Tokyo, 1955–56). They contain his published monographs and articles, his lectures, his addresses in the Diet, the minutes of his famous trial for *lèse majesté*, and other items, generally arranged in chronological order. The first six volumes cover the Meiji and Taishō periods; the next three, the years from the end of the Taishō period to the end of the

Pacific War; volume 10 contains postwar writings; volume 11, his autobiography; and volume 12, poetry, letters, chronological tables, and an index.

Space does not permit adequate mention of all the significant works compiled or published in the Far East in the English language and received during the past year, but some may be noted. In the field of drama is NOGAMI Toyochirō's *Zeami and His Theories on Noh* (Tokyo, 1955). This work is a translation by MATSUMOTO Ryōzō of *Zeami to sono gijutsu shisō*, published in 1940. Two new works on the Kabuki drama have appeared. Prof. A. C. Scott of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the University of Hong Kong has long been a student of this drama, and knows many of its actors well. His *The Kabuki Theatre of Japan* (London, 1955) is a major contribution to the subject. From Japan has come *Kabuki* (Tokyo, 1956), a translation by TAKANO Fumi of essays by four leading Japanese authorities. *Japanese Religion in the Meiji Era* (Tokyo, 1956) is a translation by John F. Howes of the volume on religion (*Shūkyō-hen*) which was compiled and edited by KISHIMOTO Hideo in the series entitled *Meiji bunka-shi*. An interesting companion to this volume is Frances Benton Clapp's *Mary Florence Denton and the Doshisha* (Kyoto, 1955), which gives new insight into the contributions made by women to Christian work in Japan. *What is Oriental Culture?* by TSUDA Sōkichi, translated by MORRI [sic] Yasotarō (Tokyo, 1955), provides a brief introduction for a Western audience to the work of an eminent student of Chinese and Japanese thought.

Korea

The Library has received facsimile editions of several important Korean historical works. The first, covering the Koryō period (918-1392), is entitled *Koryō-sa* and was published in Seoul in 1955 by the

Institute of Far Eastern Studies of Chosun Christian University. The original work was compiled during the years 1445-51 by Imperial order. The compilation was supervised by CHŎNG In-ji (1396-1468) and is generally organized along the lines of the major Chinese dynastic histories. Thus it begins with 46 chapters (*kwŏn*) of annals, quite comparable to the *pên-chi* of the Chinese histories. These are followed by 39 chapters of treatises on special subjects, including astronomy, the calendar, the "five elements," geography, rites, music, carriages and dress, examinations, officialdom, economic matters, military affairs, and penal law. There then are two chapters of chronological tables, and finally 50 chapters of biography. The reproduction was made from a text bearing the seal of the Korean scholar and official CH'OE Han-gi (1803-1879) in the Library of Chosun Christian University, supplemented as necessary from a text in the Library of Seoul National University. A printed version of the text was published in Tokyo by the Kokusho Kankōkai in 1908.

Though the annals (*sillok*) on which the *Koryō-sa* must largely have been based have been lost, those of the succeeding Yi Dynasty have been preserved, and a manuscript copy is in the Seoul National University Library. The Library received the first 12 volumes of a handsome new facsimile edition of these annals, published under the collective title *Choson wangjo sillok*. These cover the first nine reigns (1392-1494) of the Yi Dynasty, and a portion of the tenth.

This project, which issued its first volume in November 1955 and which will probably continue for several years, is being conducted under the auspices of the Kuksa P'yŏnch'an Wiwŏnhoe (Committee for the Compilation of the National History) of the Ministry of Education; the volumes are being published by the Tongguk Munhwa Sa in Seoul. When completed,

the set will probably comprise 50 volumes, including several volumes of index. Each of the volumes received to date runs to some 700 pages, is stoutly bound, and, as in the case of the *Koryŏ-sa* mentioned above, each page contains a reproduction of four pages of the original text. This type of format has also been used in facsimile reproductions published in Formosa during the past few years. It is quite possible that it may set a pattern for the convenient and economical reproduction in Western bindings of Far Eastern texts printed in the traditional Chinese format.

The Committee for the Compilation of the National History has also recently undertaken the publication of a new series of Korean historical texts under the collective title *Hanguk saryo ch'ongsŏ*. These volumes are printed texts, rather than facsimile reproductions, but they are all punctuated and they carry some marginal annotations. Three volumes were published in 1955. The first, entitled *Maech'on yarok* (An Unofficial Record by Maech'on), was written by HWANG Hyŏn, who used the pseudonym "Maech'on." This author, who lived from 1855 to 1910, left in his work an unofficial chronological account of social and political events during the latter part of the Yi Dynasty, more specifically from 1864 to 1910.

The second volume, entitled *Kiro sup'il* (Jottings by Kiro), contains biographical accounts of 347 Korean patriots who, in the years after 1910, devoted their efforts, and frequently their lives, to the reestablishment of Korean independence. The author, SONG Sang-su, who used the pseudonym "Kiro," was born in 1871 and died in 1946, shortly after Korean independence from Japanese rule had been achieved. The third volume, *Haehak yusŏ* (Bequeathed Writings of "Haehak"), is a record by Yi Ki (1848-1909) of the author's personal observation of the decline of the Yi Dynasty.

Dr. L. George Paik, who formerly served as Minister of Education and is now President of Chosun Christian University, is undoubtedly one of the most prominent intellectual figures in Korea. In commemoration of his sixtieth birthday (March 9, 1955) a collection of essays on Korean studies was compiled by a special committee organized for the purpose and was published by Sasanggye-sa under the title *Yongje Paik Nak-chung paksa hwan'gap kiryŏm kukhak nonch'ong*. Of the 21 articles in this volume, 17 are in Korean, one in French (by Prof. Charles Haguenaue), one in Japanese, and two in English. One of the latter is a statement on "Korean Studies in the United States," by Prof. Shannon McCune.

Only a few miles from Chosun Christian University is the Ehwa Women's University, certainly the most widely known institution of higher learning for Korean women. In 1956 this university, of which Dr. Helen Kim is President, celebrated its seventieth anniversary. In commemoration of the event the university published a volume of learned essays, chiefly written by members of its faculty, under the title *Ewha Yŏja Taehakkyo ch'angnip ch'ŭlsip chunyŏn kinyom nonmun-jip*, and a history of the 70 years of its often difficult but always undaunted existence, entitled *Ewha ch'ŭlsipnyŏn sa*.

A number of useful reference works were also acquired. Perhaps the most convenient of these tools is a work in English entitled *A Handbook of Korea*, published in 1955 by the Office of Public Information in Seoul. Other well-organized new works in specific fields are *Hanguk nongŏp yŏngam* (Annual Agricultural Review) for 1955; *Hakkyŏ yongam* (School Yearbook) for 1955, which contains much information on individual institutions; and *Kyŏngje yŏngam* (Annual Economic Review) for 1956. A recent lexical contribution in a specialized field is a publication of

the National Museum of Korea, issued in 1955 as its Series A, Vol. II, which has an English title page reading *Korean Vocabularies in the Fields of Arts and Archaeology. Part I: Architecture.*

Hebraica

The normal flow of works in Hebrew, Yiddish, Judeo-Arabic, Syriac, and Ethiopic brought to the Library 1,567 titles in 1,608 volumes during the year. Of the first two major categories, recent Hebraica have been arriving in satisfactory quantities, and there was a notable increase in the Yiddish holdings. Several thousand pieces of periodical literature from overseas, transferred to the Library from other agencies, helped fill gaps in existing files and disclosed some unique items. During the year progress was also made in expediting the receipt of Hebrew books from Israel.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the finest of these volumes in the field of Hebraica is that many of them were conceived as cooperative projects by institutions of higher learning or by scholarly groups and societies. This trend resulted in an intensification of publishing activities and in an extension of mutual-assistance programs through the centralized acquisition of microfilms and other research materials. As regards contents, while a preponderance of the studies thus produced were devoted to Palestinian, Semitic, and Biblical antiquities and realia, many facets of the more recent past and present also benefited; and it must be remarked in passing that the researches which resulted from these cooperative efforts are very rewarding. The intensified efforts of a group of smaller publishers to present in photo-offset many of the older legal and religious tracts must not be overlooked. The new reproductions appearing on good paper and in fine bindings are appreciated by the librarian, who is thus saved the task of

maintaining the older editions in accessible and presentable form.

The intense interest shown by the people of Israel in their historical past has served as a stimulus to scientific investigation of the Holy Land. It has often been remarked that amateur archaeologists in Israel are legion, but authoritative writings in Hebrew to satisfy this craving for knowledge have not been numerous. Through the joint efforts of an eminent body of scholars, the first volume of a splendid work devoted to the Holy City, *Sepher Yerushalayim* (The Book of Jerusalem), edited by Michael Avi-Yonah, has been issued by Mossad Bialik and Dvir Publishing House, of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. About 12 years were required for the project to reach this first fruition, for as the scope of the work increased the difficulties grew. Not the least of them was the division of the city, separating the Israeli researchers from the schools, museums, and libraries in half of the town, the hallowed Old City and the Mount Scopus area.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings, and maps. Some idea of its scope may be gained from the contents of the first volume. Section one examines the natural conditions of the city, crucial limiting factors in all historical development. There are chapters on its geography and topography, geology, climate, flora and fauna, and its surroundings. In the second section, entitled "Jerusalem From its Origins to the Destruction of the First Temple," the prehistoric age, the pre-Davidic era and First Temple period are treated consecutively to historical, archaeological, topographical, epigraphical, and hydrological analyses. If this part of the work is of necessity speculative in places, section three on the time of the Second Temple is more factually based. Included are articles dealing with the religious and cultural life of the city, its necropolis, the architectural structure and ritual of the

Second Temple, and the destruction of Jerusalem at the hands of the Romans.

Michael Avi-Yonah has also had chief editorial responsibility for a geographic-historical atlas of the Holy Land, *Atlas geografi-histori shel Erets-Yisrael* (Tel Aviv, 1955?), which appeared as an imprint of the Israel Defense Army. Comparison with the standard *Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible* proves instructive. The Hebrew atlas canvases the entire period from the conquest of Joshua to the rise of the State of Israel, whereas the Westminster is intended only as an aid to Biblical studies. The text of the former is terse, of the latter extensive. The maps of the *Atlas geografi-histori* pay much attention to campaigns, those of the Westminster depict a static historical moment. Finally, the value of the Hebrew atlas might have been much enhanced by the inclusion of an index as comprehensive as that of the Westminster.

Prof. Ben Zion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture in Israel, has found time, the pressure of his official duties notwithstanding, to collect his scattered historical essays and revise them for publication. The first of eight projected volumes, *Be-mifneh ha-dorot* (Jerusalem, 1955), has been received. Significantly entitled (in translation) "At the Turning-Point of the Ages," this portion of the work contains papers on the origins of Hasidism, the enlightenment and emancipation and European Jewry, and the Messianic stirrings a century or two ago that proved to be the harbingers of modern Zionism.

Not to be overlooked among the year's receipts in linguistic studies is the third volume of Prof. Naphtali H. Tur-Sinai's *magnum opus* entitled *ha-Lashon veha-sefer* (The Language and the Book), published in Jerusalem in 1955. This brilliantly original, if somewhat unorthodox, scholar here provides the Hebrew reader with his solutions to a score of unresolved prob-

lems in the Biblical and Talmudic disciplines, together with some gleanings in the realm of medieval Hebrew poetry. Noteworthy too among recent acquisitions is *Dikduk ha-lashon ha-ivrit* (Tel Aviv, 1951-56), a historical-linguistic survey of the Hebrew language by the grammarian Zevi Har-Zahab.

Three current publications of philosophical interest merit attention. Dr. Sarah Wilensky's monograph, issued in Jerusalem in 1956, bears the English title *The Philosophy of Isaac Arama in the Framework of Philonic Philosophy*. It fills a lacuna in our knowledge of post-Maimonidian Jewish scholasticism. Raphael Seligmann's *Masot pilosofiyot* (Philosophical Essays) (Tel Aviv, 1955), was published posthumously. This thinker applied himself to exposition and analysis of the systems of Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, Schopenhauer, Bergson, and Heidegger, abandoning them later for roaming along more solitary philosophical paths.

A critical edition of the Hebrew text of *Ecclesiasticus* (The Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach) (Jerusalem, 1953), another fine product of the Mossad Bialik publishing house, has arrived. Moses H. Segal, in preparing this edition of the Apocryphal book, collated all five extant manuscripts, and provided his own translations from the Greek and Syriac versions where the Hebrew text was lacking, though these regretably are not set off from the manuscript text. Here too should be mentioned the receipt of the fifth volume of a different Hebrew classic. In this work, the *Mishnah, Seder Kodashim* (Jerusalem, 1956), the editor, Chanoch Albeck, has provided extensive annotation and commentary to the body of the order *Kodashim* (dealing chiefly with the rules of offering and sacrifice). The pointing of the text was done by Henoah Yalon, a specialist in vocalization.

With curiosity about the Dead Sea Scrolls still vigorous, it is natural that the long-delayed publication in Hebrew of the *Scroll of the War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness* (Jerusalem, 1955) should find a warm welcome. General Yigael Yadin, son of an outstanding archaeologist and a distinguished archaeologist in his own right, was happily chosen as the man to assume the onerous burden involved in interpreting this eschatological document, which is heavily weighted with a heretofore unknown military terminology. Dr. Yadin has ably acquitted himself in his handling of the doctrinal and sectarian aspects of the manuscript as well as in his exposition of such martial matters as organization and strategy.

The seventy-fifth birthday of Arthur Biram is the occasion for the appearance of a *Festschrift* volume in his honor, *Sefer Biram* (Jerusalem, 1956), prepared under the aegis of ha-Hevrah leḥeker ha-mikra' be-Yisra'el, a society founded to encourage Biblical research. This is the second publication of the society, the earlier one, which was dedicated to Elias Auerbach, having appeared in 1955. Whether this is to become an annual, paying homage to another personality each year, remains to be seen.

The scientific collections have been enriched by the addition of Michael Zohary's prize-winning text on botany and ecology entitled *Geobotanika* (Merhavia, 1955). Much appreciated, too, is the second volume of Prof. Friedrich S. Bodenheimer's *ha-Hay be-artsot ha-mikra'*, on the zoology of the Near East. Also worthy of mention is the increasing number of doctoral dissertation summaries on technical subjects which has been arriving from Israel.

Near East

New acquisitions in the languages covered by the Near East Section number 1,992 for 1956. The area with which it is

concerned includes the countries, generally speaking, lying to the east and south of the Mediterranean. According to estimates made about four years ago, the normal acquisitions for a year should range from 1,500 to 2,000 items. Receipts for 1956 may, therefore, be said to have returned to normal after a three-year lapse.

In building up the collection, special emphasis has been accorded to Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey, with due concern to Saudi Arabia and the small states adjoining it to the south and east—North and Northeast Africa, Afghanistan, Transcaucasia, and Western Turkistan.

Publications have been received in different dialects or scripts from 16 linguistic groups. Examples of such varied material are the publications received in Kazan Tartar, Kazakh, Azerbaijan Turkish, Uzbek (in Latin, Cyrillic, and Arabic script), Kirghiz, Uigur (Turkic), Evenki (Tunguzic), Buryat (Mongol), Karacy, Turkmen, Karakalpak (Turkic), Khakass, Georgian, and Tajik.

Publications received from the area during the 1956 year were printed in the following languages:

Arabic	270
Armenian	400
Persian	402
Turkish	690
Other languages of the area.....	230
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,992

A substantial increase has been registered over the acquisitions for the previous year, totaling 696 items. However, the increase does not apply to all the languages of the area; in some of them, such as Arabic, the number of receipts has decreased.

Three factors can be cited as directly responsible for the increase: 1. Persian receipts grew as the result of the millenary

celebration of Ibn Sina (Avicenna), which took place in Iran in 1954. The celebration inspired various literary organizations as well as individuals to publish a tremendous amount of material on or related to Ibn Sina. 2. An exchange agreement between the Library and the Turkish Government brought several hundred Turkish publications into the collections during the current year. 3. A steady flow of Armenian material from the Soviet orbit has taken place for several years, although the types of publications have been restricted to literary works, especially poetry, and to scholarly works on art and architecture. At present the caliber of the Armenian material is below that of material in other languages.

The decline in receipt of Arabic publications has again been marked. Factors causing it are undoubtedly connected with the political situation in Egypt. Previously Egypt had led all Arab countries in supplying the Library with Arabic publications (with the possible exception of Lebanon). Last year the flow of such publications was much slower. The impact of this political tension may spread to other Arab countries and cause a serious decrease in receipts of Arabic material. Certain signs from other Arab countries are very encouraging, for example, the increasing amount of material published in other countries besides Egypt and Lebanon, such as Iraq. The Iraqi Government has adopted a new policy of providing financial help for any kind of scholarly work intended for publication, including translations from Western languages. Such activities should tend to maintain the inflow of Arabic publications.

For evaluation of the receipts, three illustrative languages—Arabic, Persian, and Turkish—may be considered.

Arabic publications come from all parts of the Arabic-speaking countries. Such

material characteristically covers various fields, such as philosophy, history, and literature, and includes translations from Western languages. Representative examples may be noted.

Asma' al-mudum wa al-qura al-lubnaniyah wa tafsir ma'aniha, (Toponymy of Lebanon), by Anis Furayha, published in 1956, gives the place-names of Lebanon, with informative discussion on the interpretation of these names. The author is a professor at the American University in Beirut, and the book was published in one of the series of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Kitab al-maqsur wa al-mamdud, by Ibn Wallad, was edited and commented on by Dr. Paul Bronnle, who thereby made valuable contributions to Arabic philology. The book, which is considered one of the classics on Arabic grammar, was published in Leiden in 1900, but it was not added to the collection until recently.

'Asha'ir al-Iraq (The Tribes of Iraq), by Abbas Al-'Azzawi, is also noteworthy. Volumes III and IV were added to the previous two, acquired late last year. Volume III (Baghdad, 1955) deals with the tribes of Zubaid and Tai, their conditions, their ancestry, and the tribes related to them. Volume IV (Baghdad, 1956) deals with the tribes of Rabi'ah and Ka'b and their principedoms, and the tribes of Qais, 'Abadah, Bani Tamim, Bani Hashim, and other 'Adnanite and neighboring tribes. The book is valuable for the information it contains on the general conditions of these tribes, and is supplied with useful appendices and indices.

From Iran the Library has also been receiving a variety of publications, covering many fields. Examples are the following.

Qorazeh tab'iyyat gives selections from Avicenna's works, edited and commented on by Gholamhoseyn Sadiqi (Tehran, 1954). Dr. Sadiqi was a former Minister of Education and now is a professor at

Tehran University. The editor has done a valuable commentary on Avicenna's philosophy.

Divan-e Dīn, by Habibollah Nowbakht (Tehran, 1955), is considered one of the best recent publications dealing with the interpretation of the Qur'an and its philosophy. The work is extensively documented, with its exhaustive footnotes primarily citing Western scholars.

Mani va Dīn-e'ū (Mani and His Religion), by Hasan Taqizadeh, who is the present president of the Iranian Parliament and one of the leading scholars of Iran, deals with the religious philosophy of Mani. The author consulted and cited for his work some 270 sources in English, French, German, Arabic, and Old Persian. It was printed by the Majles Press in Tehran in 1956. The text is in both Arabic and Persian.

The types of publications received from Turkey are not considered fully representative of the caliber of work being done in that country. Among the receipts are translations of Western classics and government reports primarily concerned with economic conditions. Nevertheless, there are a few more representative publications that can be mentioned here.

An important work on the fine arts and on archaeology is the *Sanat ansiklopedisi*, edited by Celal Esad Arseven, which is being issued irregularly in parts as they are prepared. During the past year the Library received fascicles IV-VI, which were published in 1955 in Istanbul by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry also published in Ankara in 1955-56 fascicles 58-63 of the *Türk ansiklopedisi*, a general encyclopedia, which is also being issued irregularly.

Armagan (Dedication) is a collection of articles written by professors at the law school of the University of Istanbul, and is dedicated to Dr. Tahir Taner. The book, published by the University of Istanbul

in 1956, is a very good reference work on Turkish law.

South Asia

The Library's acquisitions, together with significant periodical articles, are listed in the fifth volume of its *Southern Asia Accessions List*. The *List* now includes a selection of material in certain vernacular languages of the area and acquisitions reported by cooperating libraries. Items of particular interest and notable trends are discussed here.

India, Pakistan, Tibet, and Ceylon

As in previous years, few significant monographic publications on Pakistan have arrived in the Library. The principal source of information on this country remains periodical articles. Publications in Urdu issued in Pakistan are largely on general Islamic subjects rather than on developments in the country. The Library has not been receiving East Pakistan publications in Bengali, and therefore cannot estimate their significance. Perhaps the most useful works from Pakistan to be received this year are the volumes of the 1951 census.

In 1956 the Dominion of Pakistan became the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and adopted its new constitution, *The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan* (Karachi [1956]). The Government's Planning Board also issued a two-volume work entitled *The First Five Year Plan, 1955-1960* (Karachi, 1956).

A useful annual directory, the first issue of which was received, is the *Pakistan Manufacturer's Directory* (Karachi, 1949).

The Library's program in the development of its collections of modern Indo-European vernacular literature has progressed vigorously. The most significant acquisitions were made in the field of Marathi, a language which talented writers have long since elevated to the rank

of one of the premier Indo-Aryan speeches of India. During the past few years the South Asia Section has endeavored to compile a list of the most representative productions of recent Marathi literature. In the preparation of this list the services of a number of specialists in Marathi language and literature were drawn upon. The first shipment of books recommended for purchase, numbering 435, was received. Some of the more important titles among them may be noted.

Of particular interest to linguists is the volume by S. G. Tulpuḷe entitled *Yādāvakālīn Marāṭhī bhāṣhā* [*bhāṣhāsāstriya abhyās*] (The Marathi Language During the Yādava Period [A Linguistic Study]), published in Bombay in 1942. The author traces the development of Marathi in its earliest stages between about 1100 and 1350 A.D., using inscriptions and such early texts as Śrīpati's *Jyōtisharatnamālā*. This study constitutes a pioneer attempt by an Indian "born to the language" to apply Western methods of historical linguistics to Marathi. Another work of interest to linguists is K. P. Kulkarnī's *Marāṭhī bhāṣhā, udgam va vikās* (The Marathi Language, Its Origin and Development), issued at Poona in 1950, which, like the much earlier work by the French scholar Jules Bloch, is not limited in treatment to the pre-Marathi or early Marathi stage, but covers the whole history of the language.

The history of Indian culture and civilization is the subject of Tarkatīrtha Lakshmaṇśāstrī Jōṣī's volume, *Vaidik saṃskṛtīcā vikās* (The Development of Vedic Culture), published at Wai in 1951, in which the learned author has traced the threads of Vedic heritage that have persisted from ancient times in the variegated fabric of India's culture. Modern Indian culture, according to his thesis, is but the "developed form of Vedic culture."

Included also in this collection is the 12-volume Marathi translation of the Sanskrit epic *Mahābhārata* under the title *Śrīman-mahābhārataārtha* (*Mahābhāratacēṇ sub-ōdh Marāṭhī bhāṣhāntar* by Ācāryabhakta Vishnu Vāman Bāpaṭṣāstrī, published at Bombay between 1929 and 1937. The text is illuminated by illustrations, and the cover of each volume aptly depicts the ancient sage Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana Vyāsa dictating the voluminous poem to the elephant-faced Gaṇēśa.

Worthy of note also is a biographical study of the early eighteenth-century Marathi poet Mōrōpant, who styled himself "Mayūr" ("peacock"), and by many is regarded as the greatest of Marathi poets. Entitled *Mōrōpant, caritra āṇi kāvyavivēcan* (Mōrōpant, His Life and a Critical Inquiry into his Poetical Works), the first half of the volume portrays the salient facts of Mōrōpant's life, his circle of friends, and his pilgrimage to Kāśī (Banaras). The second half is dedicated to a critical analysis and discussion of his principal works. The study was published at Bombay in 1943.

Among Marathi-speakers, second in popularity only to the Sanskrit *Bhagavad-gītā* is the *Jñānēśvarī*, the famous paraphrase of this religious classic completed in 1290 A.D. by the saintly Jñānēśvar. A sumptuous and massive edition of this work was published in Poona in 1953 under the editorship of S. V. Dāṇḍekar, with an introduction in which are set forth Jñānēśvar's life and the details of his religious ideas. There are also lists of difficult words, variant readings, and an index of subjects.

Connoisseurs of Marathi literature will appreciate the anthology of Marathi poems entitled simply *Marāṭhī kavītā* (Bombay, 1950). They were selected by a panel of specialists, embrace works by 80 authors, and cover the period 1920-50.

In H. N. Apté's *Grandragupta athavā dōn aḍic* [sic] *hajār varshāmpūrvīncēm Hindusthān* (ēk aitihāsik kādambarī), published at Poona in 1954, the rich and colorful traditions of the Maurya period of Indian history are employed by the author for a vivid and arresting novel that has already appeared in six editions.

Rāmcandra D. Rānadē has edited a volume of poems by the well-known sixteenth-century Marathi author Eknāth under the title *Eknāthvacanāmṛt* (Ambrosia of the Writings of Eknāth), issued at Poona in 1955. Details concerning the poet's life and works are set forth in the preface, and a glossary of archaic words helps the reader over the more difficult portions.

An important department of Sanskrit literature which has received somewhat less attention by Indologists is the technical branch embracing the various sciences or *śāstras*, among which *sthāpatyavidyā* or *vāstuvīdyā* (architecture) hold an important, though neglected, place. Dvijēranāth Śukla, in his *Bhāratīya vāstusāstra* (Lucknow, 1955), has tried partially to fill in this lacuna. Written in Hindi, his work is based on the *Samarāṅgaṇa-sūtradhāra*, a treatise by the medieval monarch Bhōja of Dhārā. Even a casual perusal of this volume suffices to show how very many of the technical terms found in a work as old as Bhōjadēva's may be suitably applied to aspects of modern architecture and town-planning.

The Director of the Geological Survey of India, Dr. Maharajapuram S. Krishnan, is the author of *Bhāratīya bhūtatva kī bhūmikā* (Introduction to Indian Geology), published at Madras in 1955, which is one of a steadily increasing number of volumes that could be cited as an example of the trend in independent India toward producing more technical works in Hindi, the national language. The present vol-

ume is a translation of the author's English work, *Introduction to the Geology of India*. It is interesting and instructive to see how the translator has coped with the very difficult task of finding Hindi equivalents for the numerous technical geological terms. Another example of this tendency toward the greater use of Hindi in all departments of knowledge is the work by R. S. Nāhar entitled *Prācīn Bhārat kā rāj-nītik aur sāmśkṛtik itihās* (Allahabad, 1956), in which the history of ancient and medieval India is delineated not as a mere narration of facts, but with the stress rather on the cultural background of each period as reconstructed on the basis of literature and archaeology.

Students of the autochthonous religions of India will welcome the volume in Hindi entitled *Sikhītihās*, by Ṭhākur Dēśrāj (Sangariya, Rajasthan, 1955?), which surveys the entire history of this interesting religious sect founded by Nānak in the sixteenth century. Before entering upon his central theme, the author sets the scene for the birth of Nānak with an account of the conditions then prevailing in India.

Many books in Hindi on the subject of Buddhism have been published since the inception in March 1956 of the Buddha Jayanti in India, commemorating the 2,500th year of Gautama Buddha's attainment of Mahāparinirvāṇa. Among them is a large volume by Ācārya Narēndradēva entitled *Bauddhadharmadarśan* (Patna, 1956), which treats the development of Buddhism in India through the centuries and its division into philosophical sects, such as the Sautrāntikas, Vaibhāshikas, and Madhyamikas. The basic concepts peculiar to Buddhism—*pratītyasamutpāda*, *kṣaṇabhaṅgavāda* and *anātmavāda*—are described at length.

Nowadays one often reads in the newspapers of the "Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence" (*pañcaśīla*), which the

Government of India has been anxiously trying to promote among the peace-loving nations of the world since their formulation in the treaty between India and China concerning Tibet in 1954. In view of the timeliness of this topic and the confusion which occasionally surrounds the origin of the five principles, Mālsimh Caudhari has written a little volume in Hindi called *Śāntipūrṇa saha-astitva, Pañcaśīla* (Peaceful Co-existence, the Five Principles), published at Bikaner probably in 1955, in which the origin, history, meaning, and application of these five principles as conceived by Mr. Nehru are all discussed.

An acquisition particularly worthy of note is the magnificent volume dedicated to the memory of the Jain saint Vijayavallabhasūri, who passed away a few years ago. Published in Bombay in 1956 by the Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, and entitled *Ācārya Śrīvijayavallabhasūri smārak grantha*, it is the joint contribution of a considerable number of Jain scholars, and consists of articles in Gujarati and English on many aspects of the development and history of Jainism. This volume is a superb example of printing and has been embellished with many fine colored reproductions and black-and-white prints.

The Library received 274 volumes in the Bengali language during the past year, but they are all modern novels, and need not be separately discussed.

Monographic acquisitions in Western languages on the area totaled 733. Since the Library aims at comprehensiveness in the field of law, the number of law books received was greater than that in any other field. Acquisitions in other disciplines reflect the interests of the area, with publications on economy, philosophy and religion, and language predominating as usual.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry published at New Delhi in 1954 a Report on Small Industries in India, by the Inter-

national Planning Team and the Ford Foundation. Development projects continue to be a major part of the economic plan for India. Comprehensive coverage for an important area is embodied in a report on an agro-economic survey which was issued by the Development Department of West Bengal (Alipore, 1952-53) in eight parts. Entitled *Community Development Projects*, it covers the Ahmadpur, Baruipur, Fulia, Guskara, Jhargram, Mahammad Bazar, Nalhati, and Saktigar community development blocks (or districts) and includes a number of maps and tables.

Ambalaṅgoḍa Polvattē Buddhaddatta's *English-Pali Dictionary* (Colombo, [1955]) offers for the first time under the imprint of the Pali Text Society an adequate coverage of words for students of Buddhism. A contribution to the study of the Dravidian languages is *The Parji Language, a Dravidian Language of Bastar* (Hertford, 1953), by Thomas Burrow and S. Bhattacharya.

A matter of great internal concern to India has been the recent reorganization of the States. Two publications indispensable for a study of the situation are the *Report* (Delhi, 1955) of the States Reorganisation Commission of the Government of India and the *Lok Sabha Debates on the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission; 14th December to 23rd December, 1955* (New Delhi, 1956), issued by the Lok Sabha (House of the People) Secretariat of the Indian Parliament.

The best one-volume general reference work on India is *India at a Glance* (2d ed., Calcutta, [1954]), edited by T. V. Rama Rao and G. D. Binani. The most reliable guide for tourists and a useful desk companion for anyone interested in the sub-continent is the seventeenth edition of *A Handbook for Travellers in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon* (London, 1955),

issued by the John Murray publishing house.

The most comprehensive list of Indian periodicals in all languages appears in the *Nifor Guide to Indian Periodicals 1955/56* (Poona, 1956), published by the National Information Service. Another important bibliography which had its origin in the Library of Congress, while its author was a member of the Staff, is Jagdish Saran Sharma's *Mahatma Gandhi; A Descriptive Bibliography* (Delhi, [1955]).

In 1902 and 1909 Prafulla Chandra Rây published his two-volume *History of Hindu Chemistry*. This definitive work has long been out of print. A new edition by Priyadarajan Ray, entitled *History of Chemistry in Ancient and Medieval India* (Calcutta, 1956) incorporates all additional important materials brought to light since 1909.

A solid contribution to the study of early Tibetan beliefs is *Oracles and Demons of Tibet* (The Hague, 1956) by René de Nebesky-Wojkowitz.

Southeast Asia

During the past year acquisitions pertaining to Southeast Asia consisted largely of materials published in Western languages, issued both in the West and in the area. The books in the vernacular languages received from the Southeast Asia countries total 578, within which 268 were Indonesian, 166 Thai, 56 Burmese, 36 Vietnamese, and smaller numbers in the other languages. The collection now totals 9,753 books.

Cultural Freedom in Asia, published in 1956 for the Congress for Cultural Freedom by the Charles E. Tuttle Co., of Rutland, Vt., and Tokyo, is a symposium of "Asians speaking for Asia" during the proceedings of a conference held in Rangoon in February 1955, convened by the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the Society for the Extension of Democratic Ideals.

The 22 papers in the volume were given by representatives from Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. These general subjects were discussed: "The New Resurgence in Asia," "The Intellectual," "Impact of the West on Eastern Aesthetics," and "Totalitarian Threats to Cultural Freedom."

Burma

A book which is a testimony to the faith of the Burmese people in their ability to raise themselves to new levels of prosperity, health, security, and social justice in a newly independent nation is a publication of the Economic and Social Board of the Union of Burma entitled *Pyidawtha, the New Burma: A Report from the Government to the People of the Union of Burma on Our Long-Term Programme for Economic and Social Development* (Rangoon, 1954). The basic facts relevant to the economic development of Burma are briefly presented in an interesting manner, with pictorial charts and photographs accompanying the text. The subjects discussed are: agriculture, forestry and fishing, transportation, telecommunication, power development, minerals, and industrial development.

On October 24, 1840, Adoniram Judson, the American linguist-missionary, completed the supreme achievement of his life: *The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments, Translated Into the Burmese From the Original Tongues* (Maulnain, American Baptist Mission Press, 1840). By January 1834, over six years prior to the printing of the Burmese Bible, Judson had translated the whole Bible into Burmese—a product of prodigious work of 20 years; but because of his discontent with it, the translation had to be revised, corrected, improved, and made perfect. The copy which the Library has received is of the second edition, which appeared soon after the first—a volume

over three inches thick with a total of 1,198 pages. This handwritten message of the translator himself appears on the flyleaf: "To The Rev. Charles G. Sommers, Sec. A. & F. B. S. from his affectionate brother, A. Judson. Maulmain, Dec. 1st, 1840."

Indonesia

The first volume in a series of selected studies on Indonesia, now being designed and published by the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam, is entitled *Indonesian Trade and Society: Essays in Asian Social and Economic History* (The Hague, 1955). The basic purpose of the book is to bring together, for the first time in English, the significant writings of the Dutch scholar Jacob Cornelis Van Leur, who has made an important contribution to a better understanding of certain aspects of Asian history and the historical relation between Europe and some portions of Asia. The section entitled "The World of Southeast Asia: 1500-1650," is a rich storehouse of data dealing with varying aspects of early trade routes, the Dutch East India Company, products traded, conflicts for power, and other topics. Very extensive footnotes and valuable bibliographical references consume about a third of the volume. The translation is the work of James S. Holmes and A. van Marle.

Among the Indonesian books received are the following titles dealing with Bahasa Indonesian, which will be of primary interest to the linguist studying special aspects of that language: *Kamus kedokteran, arti dan keterangan istilah* (Medical Dictionary, Meaning and Explanations of the Terms) (Djakarta, 1953), by Ahmad Ramali and K. St. Pamoentjak; *Kamus politik* (Political Dictionary) (Djakarta, 1953), by Amirtaat Nasution; *Kamus istilah teknik bahasa Belanda-bahasa Indonesia* (Technical Terminology, Dutch-Indonesian) (Djakarta, 1952) and *Kamus*

istilah teknik, bahasa Inggris-bahasa Indonesia (Technical Dictionary, English-Indonesian), by Baginda Sjariful Anwir (Djakarta, 1953); *Seluk beluk bahasa Indonesia* (Problems of the Indonesian Language), by Sabaruddin Ahmad (Medan, 1950); and *Bahasa kita; peladjaran bahasa Indonesia bagi sekolah landjutan* (Our Language; Textbook of the Indonesian Language for High Schools), by M. Sundoro and W. J. S. Poerwadarminta (Djakarta, 1951).

Malaya

The Economic Development of Malaya (Baltimore, 1955), published for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Johns Hopkins Press, is a voluminous report providing an assessment primarily of the natural resources in Malaya as determined by a mission sent to the country by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The 13-member mission consisted of specialists in agriculture, mineral resources, transportation, communications, industry, power, and social services. Their findings and recommendations—contained in five major parts—in each of these fields reveal how the country's resources can best contribute to its economic and social development. A substantial statistical appendix supports this unusually well-organized study of Malaya's economy.

Philippines

In recent years foreign attention has been focused on Philippine creative writing in English, and the volume *Philippine Writing; an Anthology* (Manila, 1953), edited by T. D. Agcaoili, provides students of Philippine literature with a representative body of the kind of creative work that is being done by Filipino writers today, working with a language they acquired less than half a century ago.

Following an analytical introduction, the two principal parts of the volume give

the text of 34 short stories, and selected poems by 25 authors. Two critical essays include "Imaginative Writing in the Philippines" and "Certain Influences in Filipino Writing." Valuable biographical data on current Filipino writers conclude the compilation.

Thailand

With so little published bibliographical data available on Thailand, the *Bibliog-*

raphy of Thailand (Ithaca, N. Y., 1956), issued as Data Paper No. 20 by the Southeast Asia Program of Cornell University's Department of Far Eastern Studies, is most welcome to the researcher. The subject fields covered are history, economy, politics and government, public health and welfare, education, social organization, religion, art, literature, language, and ethnic groups. Brief annotations are given for each item.

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SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

- African Newspapers Currently Received in Selected American Libraries.* 1956. 16 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents. Lists newspapers published in the various countries of Africa which are currently being received by LC and seven other American libraries. The entries are arranged by country, with data about frequency of publication and other bibliographical information, and there is an index to titles.
- Anni Mirabiles 1921-1925: Reason in the Madness of Letters.* By R. P. Blackmur. 1956. 55 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents. These four lectures were delivered at the Library on January 9, 16, 23, and 29, 1956, under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.
- Aviation Cartography, a Historico-Bibliographic Study of Aeronautical Charts.* By Walter W. Ristow. 1956. 114 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 85 cents. This is both a bibliography of literature on its subject and a study of the historical development of aviation charts.
- Copyright Law of the United States of America.* Bulletin no. 14, revised to April 1, 1956. 46 p. For sale by the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents.
- Czech and Slovak Abbreviations: A Selective List.* Edited by Paul L. Horecky. 1956. 164 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.25. Publications issued since the end of World War II in Czechoslovakia, as elsewhere in Central and Eastern Europe, frequently use abbreviations for common terms and designations, many of recent coinage, which make reading difficult. The list contained in this monograph is based on an extensive body of information assembled by the Slavic and Central European Division and augmented by data from other sources.
- Filing Rules for the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.* 1956. 187 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.25. In this guide, the rules established by the Library for filing cards in its dictionary catalogs are made generally available to libraries for the first time.
- Film Reference Guide for Medicine and Allied Sciences,* by the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Training Aids (ICMTA). 1956. 51 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 45 cents. This is a title list of motion pictures and filmstrips prepared from LC printed cards, under the direction of the ICMTA, for the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Air Force, the Public Health Service, and the Veterans Administration.
- A Guide to Bibliographic Tools for Research in Foreign Affairs.* 1956. 145 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.10. This guide, compiled by Helen F. Conover of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, records with descriptive annotations "bibliographies, manuals, indexes, surveys, and other publications of value to the American librarian doing preliminary research on the political and economic scene abroad."
- Library of Congress: A Selected List of References.* 1956. 20 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 35 cents. This informal bibliography, originally designed as a reading list for members of the Library's annual Internship Program, has been somewhat expanded "to bring together published writings about the Library of Congress which are descriptive of its background, the nature and extent of its collections, and its many and varied activities and services."
- Maps—Their Care, Repair, and Preservation in Libraries.* Revised edition by Clara Egli LeGear. 1956. 75 p., with 2 plates. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents.
- Regras de Catalogação Descritiva na Library of Congress.* 1956. 174 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.00. This Portuguese translation of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* is published as a service to Portuguese and Brazilian librarians. It presents the complete *Rules* as published in 1949 together with the 1949-51 *Supplement*.
- Social Psychology in Western Germany.* By Curt Bondy in cooperation with Klaus Riegel. 1956. 84 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 70 cents. This study by Curt Bondy, professor of psychology and social pedagogics at the University of Hamburg and director of its Institute of Psychology, was developed under the second German Foreign Consultant Program of the Library, which was made possible by a generous grant from the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia.